



A STUDY ON ATTITUDE OF PARENTS AND TEACHERS TOWARDS THE IMPLEMENTATION OF PUNISHMENT FREE ZONE (PFZ) IN ELEMENTARY SCHOOL

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1. INTRODUCTION

Background of the study

Man is the only Creation of god, who is gifted with certain Powers that we do not find in other living. Education is one of the powers that helps to develop the individual. India has a long history of or gained education. The oldest was Gurukul system. There were very strict and rigid rules to follow in Gurukul system of education. Although disiples were punished for their indiscipline and misbehavior the Punishment was only confined to do some physical work and no the physical and Mental obilities of the child.

As we are living in scientific era. Then is no denying fait that education is on essential part of everyone's life but unfurl-tunately. Sometimes the formal education of to day makes the child unhappy and miserable as they are fore fully compiled to improve their intellectual moral ethic and social aspect of life the reason behind this on happiness in existence of corporal punishment in formal system of education experience physical violence in the name of discipline corporal punishment refer to the any punishment in which physical fore is used and intended to cause some degree of pain or discomeford however light. several researches show that corporal punichment is not only physically bed also emotionally painful. It has adverse effecton mental health and cognitive development of the children it carries multiple risk of harm and has no benefits. several data also state that corporal punishment is a vio lation by creating on intimidating environment in which children are less able to learn.

The national commission for protection of child right (NCPCR) committee provided some guide lines of eliminating corporal punishment in schools. The guideline was. All children should be informed though compaigns and publicity ditives that they have a right to speak against corporal punishment, mental harassment and discrimination, and bring it to the notice of the authorities.

All school management and education administration out horities should run regular training programs to enable teachers and educational. Administrator to understand appreciate the right. Of children and the spirit of the right to education this is essential to make a shift to night based approach to education and abolish any physical punishment. Mental harassment and discrimination. The NCPCR also said about the physical punishment given by the parents. It says we need to think about what we want to teacher our children in the long term if we want teach them non- violent we most to show them how to be

non-vio lent think about the effect. Corporal punishment harms our relationship with children it does not give them the in for motion they need to make decision rather it decreases their respect for us.

The nation policy on education 1986. Modefiled in 1992 states that corporal punishment will be firmly excluded foom the educational. System the right of children to free and compulsory education act 2009. Prohibited physical punishment and mental harassment to the child. The govt of India declare that the learning environment should respect children dignity and discipline in school should be administered in a manner consist red with children's dignity.

After several study it is found that enormous numbers of children experience corporal punishment in school. And this lead to in jury physical pain and some times student deal after they beaten by times student deal teacher they beater by their teachers. That is why after several incidences govt of odisha decided to make schools punishment free zone in 2010. It instructed in school that thre can't be any punishment in school the instructions and massage will be written on school wals to ensure that their adhered to strictly and after many author incidence all over the india. Govt of India banned physical punishment free zone, several changes marked in the environment of school, in the attitude of teacher parents of children to wards to education and in the academic performances of children most imprudent among all is the at itude of parents and teachers to words the punishment free zone as they play very significant role in the child education a mean to control their children. But we need to understand that the attitude of parents of teachers most be positive to words punishment free environment of school for proper growth and development of children they must be free from any corporal punishment.

Need of the study

Mony education views that student need to learn in a free environment where they should be no any abstacky. They must provide with all the facilities which will make possible their proper growth and development if many obstacles in which students has to go through so we one not supported to ignore all of these and we must be conscious about this children have the right to pro citation from all the efroms of violence abase and maltreatments corporal punishment in any setting is a respect of children's right to protection health. Development and education requires that all the corporal punishment of in practice. So that learning environment mode attitude shows by parents of children and teacher towards punishment dfree 2 one

is needed. As parents and teacher play very importance role. While it dis a topic about children education. The investigator under ekes the present study in order to invest tigate about the attitude of parents and teachers to wards punishment free zone in elementary schools and their views about the corporal punishment given in elementary school on the children.

Statement of the problem:

Attitude of parents and teachers towards the impale notation of punishment free zone in elementary school.

Operational definition of the key term wed:- Attitude:

Attitude is a psychological construction a mental and emotional entity that in hares in or characterizes a parson it is on individual predisposed state of mind regarding a value and it is precipitin through responsive expression toward a person place thing or overt which in turn influence the individuals through and action.

Punishment free zone:

Punishment free zone refers to an area, henna it implies to school environment which is for from all type of puni shment it prohibits any kind of corpora punishment with in the school area.

Elementary schools:

It is the institution of formal education next stage after the preschool from class in to viii here we found children of average ages between 6 to 14 years.

Objectives of the study

The study has following objectives:

1. To study the implementation of punishment free zone in the elementary school level.
2. To study the attitude of parents to wards the punishment free zone in elementary schools.
3. To study the attitude of teacher tow ards the use of punishment free zone in elementary schools.
4. To ascertain the opinion of the parents about the use of corporal punishment in the elementary schools.
5. To ascertaion the opinion of the teacher about the we of corporal punishment in the elementary schools.

Hypotheses of the study:

1. Punishment free zone is implemented in elementary school level.
2. The attitude of parents to wards punishment free zone is positive.
3. The attitude of the teachers to wards the punishment free zone is positive.
4. The opinion of the parents is unfavorsle to the use of corporal punishment in elementary school.
5. The opinion of the teachers is unfavourable to the use of corporal punishment in elementary schools.

Delimitations of the study:

1. The parestent study is delimited to the parents of the children, who are studying in elementary schools only.
2. The present study is delimited to the teacher of elementary school only.

3. The present study is delimited to the elementary schools level in jamankira block. District sambalpur only .
4. The present study is delimited to 5 school only out of the all the schools of jamankira block.

2. REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE

Need and importance of the review of related literature:

The literature reviw is a sumany of previous research on a topic. The literatun review survey scholarly article. Book and other sources school arty articles. Book and other sources relevant to the particular area of research. It helps the students to discover what is already known and what they attempted to find out. Review of related literature to the research is an important part reviewing related materials help the research to gather valuable data and ideas. It significantly enhances the value of only research work.

Related Literature:

National commission for protection of child rights (2008) working group on protection of children against corporal punishment in school and institution. Its report stated that all children should be informed through campaigns and publicity arrives that they have right to speak agains physical punishment, mental harassment and discrimination and bring it to the notice of the authorities. Kilmici (2009). Examined teacher's perception on corporal punishment as a method of discipline in elementary schools. The result of the research revealed that children are the victions of corporal punishment at elementary schools. Both the observations and the interview proved that children right was abused.

Rizwan et al (2012) examined corporal punishment in the current education to judge the attitude of parents teacher and students towards corporal punishment does not remove the course of misbehaviour rather it creates pain fear and feeling of humiliation.

Shukla & singh (2013) : studied the smpliation of corporal punishment on primary school children and found out that corporal punishment could lead to emotional and physical problems while some believed it is a mean of discipline and other called it ab use.

Kausal S.K. (2013): Studied classroom management and teacher the effect of revind and punishment on behaviour and learning here the researcher observed students behaviour when responding to a system of both reward and punishment and also when given expose to the new approach.

Anand (2014):- Examined corporal punishment in school reflection from Delhi, india and stated that physical purshment as a human right issue and suggestedest exploration of social work intervention to address the issue of corporal punishment.

Cheruvalath & Tripathi (2015):- examined secondary school's teacher's perception on corporal punishment in india and found out that at through corporal punishment has been banned in Indian school various types of corporal punishment are still used by teachers so the awareness program and proper traing

to teachers is required.

Kalaivani (2016): Studied corporal punishment in schools in sivakasi and found out that corporal punishment not only affects the emotional behaviour and academic performance of child but also leads to reduction in self esteem and dignity of child.

Gershoff. E. T (2017): School corporal punishment in global perspective prevalence outcomes and efforts at intervention. And summarized what is known about the loglity and prevalence of school corporal punishment about the outcomes linked to it and eliminate school corporal punishment around the world.

4. METHODOLOGY

Method:

Methodology is most important in a research process. There are different types of research methodology such as historical method descriptive method survey method experimental method, ex- post facto method etc, as the purpose of the present study of to ascertain the opinion of parent and teachers. Regarding punishment free zone all elementary level, descriptive survey method used by the investigator.

Population and sample:

- All the parents whose children are studying in elementary school's and all the teachers of elementary schools situation in jamankira block and sambalpur district was the population block and sambalpur.
- Out of all the elementary school of jamankira block 5 schools selected randomly.
- The selected number of children who are studying in elementary school is 25 five parents from each of the 5 school is selected.
- The selected number of teachers in elementary school is 25 five from each of the 5 school.
- The investigator followed simple random sampling technique for selecting the sample group.

Tool and technique of the data collection:

Tool is the instrument through which the information and data collected by and techniques are the process through which tool are used for the data collection since the study has been designed to study the attitude of parents and teacher interview schedule for parents and attitude scale for teachers developed by investigator in consultation with experts.

Procedure of data collection:

In order to collect data the investigator visited of the five selected schools personally and collected the data by conduction in interview on parents and by the help of using likerts attitude scale for the teacher sample groups.

Statistical techniques:

For the analysis and interpretation of the obtained data simple percentage (%) calculation technique used in the present study by the investigator for the teacher's sample groups only. And the investigator analyzed data by describing the data collected from the interview of the parents on the basis of objectives.

5. ANALYSIS AND INTERPRETATION

Here the first objective is related to both teachers and parents. But second and fourth objective is only related to the parents, and third and fifth objective is related to the teacher only. Therefore the investigator are years the data and described its objectives wise to make the analysis more comprehensive.

The views of teachers (attitude Scale):

Sl.no	Statements	Sa	A	U	D	Sd
1	The govt implemented punishment free zone (PFZ) is being obeyed by your school fully	90%	10%	-	-	-
2	The PFZ is not following in schools thoroughly	-	-	-	20%	80%
3	Punishment free zone is a successful step implemented by the govt. At elementary school	84%	10%	6%	-	-
4	The PFZ is not followed by zone teachers at elementary school.	-	-	14%	76%	10%
5	Department officials do not check punishment registers according to prescribed regulations	-	40%	-	30%	30%

Table 1: The implementation of punishment free zone in elementary schools.

By analyzing above table it can be said that the concept PFZ has been implemented in all the elementary schools. And it is being followed by all the teachers through. But it needs to be impartment officers in the elementary schools. It can be clearly seen from the above table that 90% teachers are strongly agree with the statement of implementing PFZ strongly agree with the statement of implementing PFZ in elementary school. And it has been implementing PFZ in elementary school and it has been a successful step strongly agreed by 84% teacher.

Sl.no	Statements	Sa	A	U	D	Sd
1	The PFZ of elementary level has created a disciplined environment in the school	10%	74%	6%	10%	-
2	The PFZ is not followed by some teachers in elementary schools.	-	-	10%	14%	76%
3	Punishment free zone is very much useful for the protection of children from harassment	6%	74%	6%	14%	-
4	The PFZ leads to the development of good character in student of elementary school.	-	46%	10%	44%	-
5	Punishment free zone is not a suitable measure taken by govt. At elementary level.	-	10%	19%	50%	26%

Table 2 The attitude of teachers towards the implementation of PFZ in elementary schools.

The above table is all about the attitudes of teachers towards the PFZ most of teachers towards the PFZ most of them are the supports of this concept. This created discipline environment in elementary school. They accept that the corporal punishment is a form of harassment and students need to be protected from it, as 74% teachers are agreed with this statement. The PFZ is also a suitable measure as accepted by 50% teacher with agree and 25% teacher with strongly agree views, which facilitate learning in a free environment and enable students to develop a good character in then.

The Views of Parents (Interview Schedule)

The implementation of punishment free zone in elementary School:

The study has found out that the implementation of PFZ in elementary schools has been a successful one. While in another way it can also be said that there are some hindrances for which it is not running smoothly, the rule under PFZ is not being abided by some schools or some teacher thoroughly and fully. The investigator asked many questions reality to the implementation of PFZ in the interview to the parents of children of elementary schools. After analyzing all the answers of parents, it can be said that the responses are some extent to favour of the PFZ. All the elementary schools of Gundlupet are following the rule of PFZ.

The PFZ created a friendly environment in the school. Where teacher and pupil relation are beyond of the fear it respects child interest and ability and facilitate creativity development in them. They feel protective inside the school the elementary schools and all the teachers of it do not used to be giving any type of corporal punishment at present days. Student can freely ask questions and express their view. There is no restriction in the study of children and not to force them in their studying they have freedom to study in their own interest over all it can be said that the PFZ has created a positive environment in elementary school and able to develop a sympathetic and co-operative feeling there is no chance of becoming mentally disturbed by the children as there is no any strict corporal punishment. Their in her abilities develop freely as they are not scared to express themselves. They develop a feeling of self respect. So the implementation of PFZ have good impact and it is being followed by all the elementary schools and its teacher through there are some issues relating to it.

The attitude of parents towards the PFZ in elementary school:

After analyzing all the opinion of the parents regarding the concept of PFZ the investigator found out that the whole response are not in the favour of this. It can be said that it is both good and bad too according the views of the parents of the children of elementary schools. Or because some parents are favour of this and other some are not satisfying with the implementation of PFZ in elementary level.

Many parent said that now a days the children of elementary school feel protective and do not scare much to go to school. They are discipline as compare to before where corporal punishment was used. It created a child center education it created discipline environment and made teacher teachability

relationship a better one from before. As there is no any strict punishment views. On the other hand some other parents say that it created a discipline among the children as they do not fear to doing anything as they wish of corporal punishment. The opinion of these category parents was all about to control the children through corporal punishment. Without using of it they cannot develop properly and cannot learn properly. So there is the need of using corporal punishment and PFZ is not to be too right. Student need some physical punishment as time demands.

The opinion of the parents about the use of corporal punishment in the elementary school:

While it is the topic about the PFZ the first word come into mind is that the corporal punishment. Because PFZ implies to the non existence of corporal punishment. So the corporal punishment some question relating to the corporal punishment. On the part of the children of elementary schools.

Most of the parents are against the use of corporal punishment. Because it affects to the both physical and mental health of the children. The students always have of fear in their mind, it destroys their self respect this may lead to the wrong way to the children and their mind is disturbed. And it has a big impact in their students. It is come under the child abuse case some parents also view that. The PFZ has created both discipline and indiscipline in the school environment. If we analyze both the side of it many of them also said that physical punishment can be replaced by the normal understanding procedure. By motivating them to be a responsible and being careful for any further action and some other parents also in the favour of the use of corporal punishment. They also ignorant of it that what is going on in their childrens. School they used to say that their must be use of physical punishment in order to make child discipline they also prefer to use corporal punishment at bring their children under their control.

At last it can be said that the research found out that the response on the concept of PFZ. Is supported by half of the parents and other half are not in the favour of

6. RESULT AND DISCUSSION

Major finding:

On the basis of the analysis and interpretation of previous chapter the investigator found out the following major findings of the study on "Attitude of Parents and teachers towards the implementation punishment free zone."

1. The study found out that the punishment free zone is implemented in all the elementary schools and its followed by them thoroughly.
2. The study found out about the "Attitude of parents towards the implementation of PFZ is that there are some parents which are in favour of the PFZ while some other are not in the favour of the PFZ in elementary schools. We may say that half of the parents are supporter of this and other half are not the supporter of this.
3. The study found out that there is the positive attitude of teacher towards the PFZ in elementary schools.
4. the study also found out that the opinion of parents is

partly favourable and partly unfavourable towards the use of corporal punishment as some parents are necessary one for children.

5. The study also found out that the opinion of parents is partly favourable and partly unfavourable towards the use of corporal punishments in school.

Discussion of results:

The investigator chooses the topic which was never studied before therefore the result is different from other related research. But while taking about the corporal punishment and attitude of parents and teacher towards it the study is close to the study of Rizwan et al (2012). The finding of the present study are as some as the finding of Rizwan study are as some as the finding of Rizwan et al (2012) where it ascribed that inflicting physical punishment does not remove the course of misbehaviour rather it creates pain, fear and feeling of humiliation the finding of present study is different in case of parents attitude towards the corporal punishment as here half of the parents are against the use of it while other half do not think it's a bad manner to children. But the finding of Shrat Singh (2013) is related to the presents. Finding as their finding says that some believe corporal punishment as a mean of discipline and others called it abuse. It may be the selection of area which made it different. However the other study their findings are almost same the study like Shukla Singh (2013) Kalaivani (2016) Anand (2016) and other related literature the findings of all of it reveals that corporal punishment could lead to emotional and physical problems of and suggest interventions to address this issue. It affects the academic performance of student and soon although corporal punishment has been banned in Indian schools, various types of corporal punishment are still used by teacher. So awareness program and proper training to teacher is required. It is revealed by the present study and also by study of Cheruvu and Triathy (2015)

and students should be given freedom to complete their own work. It can be concluded by saying that present study reveals that punishment free zone for children where there is ban of any physical punishment inside this. It makes child free to go school without fear while attitude of teachers is favourable towards it as it expected and the attitude of teacher is favourable towards it as it expected and the attitude of parents in this more the too unsupported to this. So this need to be developed and parents mindset should be change as the present system of education demand something else beside traditional education.

Suggestion for further study:

1. The present study was only delimited to the Jamankira block of Sambalpur district. So it suggested to try to cover more area than this.
2. The study was only upon the attitude as parents and teachers towards punishment free zone it will be better if one study upon the impact or influence of PFZ in elementary school.
3. The study can further extend by taking the sample of both rural and a comparison between them.
4. There is also need of comparison of boys and girls student sample so it suggested to take into consideration to this.
5. A comprehensive study on effects of corporal punishment and punishment free zone may be undertaken for further study.

7. CONCLUSION:

The need and demand of present education is something more than that of traditional system of education. It is very difficult for teachers to handle the children of today. He needs to apply more innovative ideas and many new methods by taking in to consideration of the psychology. So present education wants the system where there is no use of any kind of corporal punishment